

Saturday, June 2

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| John J. W. Katata, Circuit Judge, | |
| J. R. N. Koola, Clerk Circuit Court, | |
| Judge of R. Robertson, Chief Magistrate, | |
| 20 Kaphobulana, | 22 |
| 21 " " | 22 |
| 22 Kethlana, | 21 |
| 23 " " | 21 |
| 24 Joseph, | 20 |
| 25 " " | 20 |
| 26 " " | 20 |
| 27 Mahoe, | 21 |
| 28 Kaphobulana, | 22 |
| L. M. Baidwe, Sheriff, | |
| A. N. Baxendale, Deputy Sheriff, | |
| W. H. King, | |
| C. R. Lindley, | 20 |
| C. W. Witteck, | 20 |
| C. Traubner, | 21 |
| Guy Goodness, Captain Police, | |
| S. Kethana, | |
| M. Kaphobulana, | 21 |
| Lindley, | 20 |
| P. J. Prewett, | 21 |
| C. R. Diehoy, Tax Assessor, | |
| W. T. Redmond, Deputy Assessor, | |
| W. O. Allen, | 20 |
| C. Dunn, | 20 |
| J. Gross, | 21 |

Under a canopy of the Stars and Stripes and standing on a temporary extension to the balcony of the beautiful old governor's palace at San Juan de Porto Rico, last Tuesday, May 1, Charles Herbert Allen took the oath of office as the American civil governor of the island of Porto Rico, being the first colonial governor in the new era of insular expansion. It was a beautiful and peaceful day in the Porto Rican capital, air and water luminous, under a cloudless sky, but the heat not oppressive, and the people came from far and near to witness the ceremonies.

The day's exercises opened at sunrise with serenades by the bands of the Eleventh Infantry, the Fifth Cavalry, and the Porto Rico regiment. The city bands also played both Spanish and American national airs before the executive mansion and on the principal plazas, as well as while marching through the streets.

The troops began assembling at 10 o'clock, and, later, Gov. Allen and Gen. Davis reviewed on the plaza the cavalry, artillery, infantry, the Porto Rico regiment, the sailors and marines from the fleet, and the police and civil societies. Each company is passing the governor, presented arms or otherwise saluted.

The plaza and adjoining housetops were packed with people, of whom about five thousands were present. The native troops received the most applause from the natives, the regulars and sailors being accorded only nominal applause. The people were exceedingly quiet, orderly, and demonstrative. They expressed their feelings of approval of handclaps. There were no loud shouts, cat-calls, or whistling, etc., such as characterize American crowds on any occasions.

At half past 10 o'clock the taking of the oath occurred at the executive palace. On the balcony were Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, Chaplain Brown, Bishop Doak, Judge Quinones, of the Supreme Court, and the members of that court; Governor General Davis, the new-made appointees, all the foreign consuls, the families of Govs. Davis and Allen, the army and navy officers, and thirty prominent citizens. No soldiers were in sight. The Chief Justice administered the oath.

Then Judge Quinones delivered an address of welcome and Gen. Davis made a little speech introducing the new governor to the people. Gov. Allen spoke as follows:

"At this impressive ceremony I bring to you—the inhabitants of the everfaithful Island of Porto Rico—the congratulations and good wishes of the people of the United States. * * * * *

"I bring you also the assurance that every man, be he high or low, rich or poor, under the administration of this form of government and under the sovereignty of the United States, shall be justly treated, and that his rights shall be respected.

"Henceforth we are under one flag. We are under the same institutions of freedom, equality and education. Together we move on in the great American current of advancing civilization. Loving our country, animated by a high sense of honor, devoted to a common humanity, we take our place before the world, and invoke on our progress the blessing of Almighty God."

Gen. Davis then transferred his authority and explained briefly the changes made under the new civil government laws.

Some of the Americans who looked on commented upon an apparent lack of interest on the part of the Porto Ricans. This was probably more apparent than real.

The enthusiasm, however, was greater than expected, in spite of the publication in the *Diario* of a letter from Julio Henao, of New York, suggesting that the people remain indoors and refrain from taking part in the inauguration.

"thereby silently protesting and showing the American government that Porto Rico is dissatisfied. The *Diario* is the organ of the Federal party, and has quite a large circulation. The letter created a sensation. After dwelling on the subject of the free treatment of Hawaii, Heuna points out that the Porto Ricans have not been treated on the same basis as Hawaii, and brings up the so-called unfilled promises of Gen. Miles, etc. He

“The island does not get what she deserves.”

The ceremony concluded with the bands playing the “Star Spangled Banner.”—Pathfinder.

It has always been a severe strain on the credulity or imagination of the chemical student to be told of atoms of matter—merely hypothetical units—but now if you are to keep pace with the investigations and conclusions of the day it will be necessary to look upon the atoms as still a very complex entity, and to picture it as made up of hundreds of constituent particles. These particles, Prof. J. J. Thomson of Cambridge who has been foremost in developing this theory, calls "corpuscles." Prof. Thomson's theory is based on the fact, as he believes, that the masses of flying matter constituting the cathode rays in an excited Crookes tube are

much smaller than the atoms of chemists and physicists; and that these smaller "corpuscles" of different substances have similar properties. Thus a corpuscle of hydrogen does not appear to differ from a corpuscle of nitrogen. In other words, so far as the present stage of research goes, the corpuscle represents the "protyle" or original substance from which all chemical elementary substances are hypothetically assumed to have originated. By this theory all corpuscles are alike. When several hundred of them combine in one form they make an atom of gold, for instance, and when they combine in another form they make an atom of iron. A Crookes tube thus becomes a protyle factory, wherein elements are being broken up into their primordial cosmic units, but on such a small scale that this resulting protyle is not yet obtainable in concrete quantities. If the protyle is ever secured it will only remain for man to discover the secret of compounding it synthetically into any element he wishes and on the day when that is done the philosopher's stone will have been found.

During the early days of the X-ray discoveries, it will be recalled, the behavior of the rays, was referred to by some investigators as representing a physical "bombardment" by minute particles of matter proceeding from the cathode. The new theory contemplates something of this kind as a fact, and we begin to get back again to Franklin's idea of an electric "current" as physically existing in a modified sense. Should the theory advanced by Prof. Thomson continue to be supported by investigators it goes without saying that it will work a profound change in our view of our relation to the universe.—Pathfinder.

The political sensation of the week has been a speech made by Secretary of War Root at the annual banquet of the New York Grant Monument Association, Apr. 27, in which he referred to the necessity of our defending the Monroe doctrine in the near future. It is thought he had reference to Germany's designs on Brazil. The part touching on this subject was as follows:

"No one who reads the paper can fail to see that the course of the nations of the world is stretching out for territory; and he will finally be brought to say that the American people will be forced to abandon the Monroe doctrine unless they exhibit more interest in compelling them to keep off by preparation; unless the people prepare to fight for it, they will, when the emergency arises, be found unprepared.

"We will never abandon the Moral doctrine. When the hour of trial comes, how they will cry for one hour of Ulysses S. Grant. Let us keep him as an ideal, as the antithesis of all the evil influences that are today working for the injury of the American people; the opposite to those influences of the hysterical, excitable, shifting order keep the firm and steady and modest man of action before us, and let us pray when another emergency arises that the good God who watches over us and the destiny of the American people will raise up another man like Ulysses S. Grant to preserve his liberties and free institutions."

Delegates to the National Convention of the Republican party at Philadelphia on June 19 were chosen by the Hawaiian Republican Convention as follows:

HON. SAMUEL PARKER,
Chairman.
W. R. CASTLE.
Judge A. N. REPOKAI
B. F. DILLINGHAM.

Judge J. L. Kaulukou was made permanent chairman of the convention and E. R. Hendry, permanent secretary.

W. F. Frear, First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, has ordered Carl S. Smith, Judge of the Third and Fourth Circuits, to proceed by the earliest opportunity to Waialua, Maui, and there preside over trials of cases in which Judge Kalua is disqualified to sit.

Alex. Chisholm, the harness maker who died Friday, had no plague and no signs of plague, and the idle rumors of suspicious circumstances are silly and unwarranted. Withal, they are damaging and should be discouraged. At the time it was clearly explained that the man had a swelling under one arm, the cause of which was not known. Under such circumstances there would be an autopsy and cremation to be on the safe side. This swelling came from an ulcer on the thumb which started some three years ago and has broken out at various times.

A morning paper reports a suspicious case in the Chisholm neighborhood. This is purely a canard, originating probably among the well known rumorologists of the streets. Dr. Garvin has made a most diligent search of the whole neighborhood and has had the sanitary inspectors on the lookout, but nothing was to be found. "Everybody in that neighborhood is in good health," states Dr. Garvin. "I was in the Chisholm house twice Sunday and again yesterday, and have thoroughly searched the neighborhood for any signs of sickness."

—Star.

J. F. Cross received word by the Alameda that the instruments for wireless telegraphy would arrive here by the Australia. Coming with them are two expert operators sent out by Marconi to remain one year.

James Lyle is dressing the poles upon which the instruments will go. They will be 200 feet high. On Monday the one for South Oahu will be put up at Kaimuki or Telegraph Hill. This will be followed immediately by the poles on Maui, Hawaii and Molokai, so that by the time the instruments and operators arrive everything will be in fine shape.

—Star.

June 14 is the day on which the new laws go into effect. Collector General Stackable on Friday received copies of treasury department rulings brought by the Alamed yesterday, which settle the question. In all the rulings "on and after" the 14th of June is the way in which the date of the new government beginning is spoken of.

A direct ruling on the question of the date was made in a telegram sent from Washington in answer to a query from New Jersey, the reply stating that the 14th of June was the date.—Star.

The Democratic committee on organization held a meeting last evening at Dr. McGrew's office. It was decided to send delegates to the national convention at Kansas City July 4th, the Territorial convention for election of delegates to be held in Honolulu June 11th. The primary elections will be held June 7th and the polls to be open from 5 to 7 p. m. —Bulletin.

The President of the Board of Education has received a letter from Capt. Albert Todd in charge of the Department of Public Instruction at Manila, P. I., stating that it is the intention of the United States Government to establish there in the near future a modern educational system—for the systematic study of English. Capt. Todd states that at present educational affairs in the Philippines are in a chaotic state and it is his opinion that the difficulties to be met are along the same lines as those encountered in Hawaii during the inception and development of the school system.

When the McCabe, Rennie & Hamilton and the Merchants stevedore companies combined several local merchants and two or three retired sea captains got together and formed another company for the purpose of competition. The money has all been raised and six donkey engines ordered. The names of the parties to the transaction cannot be divulged just now as organization has not been completed.—Bulletin.

The plague at Sydney is worse than ever. Advice received on the Mariposa on Friday state that the disease has spread all over the city, and that there are from three to eleven cases a day. On the last day of which the steamer had news, when she called at Auckland, there were seven new cases. The Mariposa left Sydney 16 days ago, and as she had a bill of health showing that all due precautions had been taken, she was allowed to lie within six feet of the Oceanic wharf, and the passengers were given shore leave. Before the Mariposa left Sydney she was well fumigated and all the passengers' baggage was disinfected, about the same precautions being taken as Honolulu used.

There were 164 plague patients in the hospital when the Mariposa left. Almost every victim was a white person, and most of them were young people.—Star.

The Kamalo Sugar Company has a new set of officers. At a special election held yesterday afternoon, the following changes took place.

President, David Dayton, vice J. F. Morgan, resigned; vice-president, T. K. Clarke, vice Cecil Brown, resigned; treasurer, Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, vice Frank Hustace, resigned. The vacancy caused by Harry Armitage's resignation yesterday as secretary was not filled. Of the old members of the directorate, C. J. Phillips, auditor, and Frank Foster and "Rex" Hitcock, are the only ones remaining.—Advertiser.

Having done Oahu and Hawaii to a turn in the matter of enlisting Chinese in the work of the Bow Wong society, Leung Khai Chew, the Chinese reformer with the valuable head left for Kailua in the W. G. Hall yesterday, there to work along the same lines. The reformer was accompanied by the same guardians, all armed for possible trouble.

—Bulletin.

Captain L. Ahlborn stated to the directors of Pioneer Mill Co. that he was not intending to resign. This settled the matter.—Bulletin

The community was shocked this morning at hearing of the death of Mrs. Sloggett, many of whose friends were not aware that she had been ill. This sad event happened at 2 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday. Mrs. Sloggett died of heart trouble with which she had been prostrated for a few days. Yesterday her husband, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, was in faithful hopes of her recovery.

The lamented lady leaves a devoted husband, a son and a daughter. The son is Digby C. Sloggett of the General Post office staff, and the daughter the wife of John F. Humburg of H. Hackfield & Co., Ltd. Mrs. Sloggett has won universal esteem in social, benevolent and religious circles within the few years since the family arrived in Honolulu. She possessed the best qualities of refined womanhood, with amiability of a rare stamp combining a queenly presence. —Bulletin.

Maui and Hawaii delegates to the Republican convention arrived by the Maunaloa this morning. This completes the various delegations that will gather in convention tomorrow forenoon in Progress Hall. The Maui delegates will caucus this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. Delegates from all the various districts will caucus separately during the afternoon and evening. The Fifth District delegates will caucus at 2 p. m.—Bulletin.

Dr. Wood, Carmichael and Garvin are to hold a conference on the quarantine wharf question. The principal matter for discussion will be the proposition to have every steamer from infected ports haul alongside the wharf and there discharge her cargo.

Another matter in connection with this subject will be the building of a draw bridge between the wharf and the road leading thereto. This draw bridge will assure a complete isolation of the wharf whenever such isolation is desired.—Bulletin